

MANY CHANGES ABOUT CAPITOL

So many changes are being made around the territorial government buildings that the kamainas who have been used to the old order almost need a guide to enable them to find their way about.

The most radical changes are being made in the offices of the Governor and the Secretary. In the room that for years has been occupied by the Chief Clerk, Claudius McBride, the private secretary of the Governor, has been installed, and he has moved things about so that the room looks entirely different. A fine new flat-top desk of oak has been purchased and installed, McBride has also moved in his typewriting desk, while the old roll-top desk has been moved into the antechamber of the Secretary's office.

All the boys who have for so long been familiar figures in the Chief Clerk's office have followed the Secretary into his office, and a great atmosphere of calm and quiet pervades the office of the private secretary. Later on, after the Governor has started to Washington, more radical changes are to be made. As stated by the Advertiser some days ago, Secretary Mott-Smith and his force will move into the office now used by the Governor, while the Governor will take the rooms now used by the Secretary and his staff. The two big safes in McBride's office are to be moved into the office of the Secretary, as are also the many racks and lockers. McBride figures on having a railing constructed in his office, behind which he and his official staff will be sequestered. There may even be a green carpet on the floor like that laid in the office of the Mayor of Honolulu. Much more ceremony is to be observed than heretofore, for McBride believes in having things done with a proper respect for the forms and conventions.

It is rumored that McBride is contemplating installing a "whisper-phone" to connect him with the Governor, so that he may at any time have the Governor's private ear without being overheard by others who may happen to be in the office.

Secretary Mott-Smith has temporarily moved his desk into the little corner room that was once Kalakaua's card room, while a general rearrangement of furniture in the big outer room is being made to fit in with the other changes.

As stated yesterday, the Land Office has moved over into the Capitol basement. The rooms in the Judiciary building are to be cleaned up and will probably be used by the Tax Department, which is at present very cramped. One of them is being used now by the Registrar of Conveyances to store junk and old documents in. The ancient and heavy safe that has for a long time been in the way in Registrar Merriam's office has been moved into the adjacent room to make space for furniture more needed.

PLAN BIG DRY DOCK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The dockage facilities of the coast of British Columbia will be increased by a dry dock, which will have a capacity of 10,000 tons, according to information furnished by Consul General George N. West of Vancouver.

The contract for the dock, which will be 510 feet long, 70 feet wide and 30 feet deep under the sill, has been given to a firm which will build the dock in England and ship it to Vancouver in parts. The dock will be located in Vancouver.

The only dockage facilities in that vicinity for large vessels is at Esquimalt, Vancouver Island.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Large sums of money are no doubt realized from simple speculation, but the great fortunes are derived from legitimate and honest business—where the goods furnished are worth the price they bring. Certain famous business men have accumulated their millions wholly in this way. Prompt and faithful in every contract or engagement they enjoy the confidence of the public and command a class of trade that is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive others. A hunbug may be advertised with a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets, but it is soon detected and exposed. The manufacturers of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood, and is effective in Anemia, Debility, Lung Troubles, Influenza, and all Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It is a scientific remedy and a food with a delicious taste and flavor. One bottle convinces. Sold by chemists.

PRESIDENT IS BOOSTING ALDRICH

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, September 18.—That western trip is waking the country. It has proved interesting right from the start at Boston. The President is handling 'em without gloves. He assured the country, while he was at the Hub, that Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, leader of the upper legislative branch, and the master hand in the making of the tariff, was very much of a man, no matter what some folks said in criticism of him.

Whew! That was a hard one for the western folk to take. But the President sort of rubbed it in. He was hopeful of financial legislation before many years roll by and a campaign of education was necessary. Senator Aldrich would swing around the circle by and by, breaking public opinion to the hilt; for, as head of the Monetary Commission, Senator Aldrich wanted to round out his career by framing for the country an ideal banking and currency law.

Of course, the western folk, who throw fits at the suggestion of Aldrich and who mention his name only with anathema, are not going to like the President any better for his complimentary references to the Rhode Island Senator in his Boston speech. And yet, it has been stated again and again that the President likes Senator Aldrich very much and believes him to be an honest as well as a capable public servant, much maligned by jealous western people because he has won the leadership of the Senate.

But by the time his train had proceeded from Boston to Chicago, the President was ready to give the western folk another jar, when he gave out a letter to Secretary of the Interior Ballinger. The letter was full of reading between the lines, and it was the kind of reading that Roosevelt enthusiasts throughout the West are not apt to relish. The President directed the dismissal of Special Agent L. R. Glavis, who has been very aggressive in pressing charges that Secretary Ballinger has been unduly active as an official in favor of the Cunningham coal land cases in Alaska. There was no mention of Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot in the letter, although the reading between the lines was adverse to the contentions of the Chief of Forestry. The President had a forceful paragraph in his letter to the effect that "in my judgment he is the best friend of the policy of conservation of natural resources who insists that every step taken in that direction should be within the law and buttressed by legal authority. Insistence on this is not inconsistent with a wholehearted and bona fide interest and enthusiasm in favor of the conservation policy."

It is apparent that Secretary Ballinger is to have the cordial and substantial support of the President. He has been upheld at every point, and is now free to go ahead with the development of his plans for the administration of the Interior Department. But it is also plain that Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot is not to be deposed. That would give the conservationists of the West mortal offense. As a pacificator, who has shown unexpected fighting spirit since he started en tour, the President does not at present propose going so far as to dangle the Pinchot scalp before his western audiences.

Some of the President's utterances to date are of great significance to the future of his administration. His intention to make the enactment of a banking and currency law a feature of his term is clearly foreshadowed in his Boston speech, as is his alliance with Senator Aldrich to bring such legislation about. He intimates the probability of the establishment of a central bank of issue. Such a long step as that will provoke great opposition and probably means that currency reform and banking reform will be an issue in the Congressional elections next year, and, perhaps, in the Presidential election of 1912.

For it has already been pointed out that such a banking and currency law can not be enacted for two years, provided Senator Aldrich's Monterey Commission is unable to complete its exhaustive report prior to the autumn of 1910. The new financial law could not be passed at the short session of Congress a year from the coming winter, in which event, if enacted at the long session of the next Congress it would come just before the elections for President.

Mr. Taft's statement about the financial legislation also indicates as clearly as anything can that he is not going to make any alliances with the Republican insurgents of the middle West. He purposes to be regular in his political affiliations, to do the business of his administration through regular party channels, with the aid of insurgent Republicans if they will join with the regular party forces, otherwise without them and in spite of them.

This is very distinctly contrary to the Roosevelt policies of administration. The insurgents were recognized and encouraged; the regulars either ignored or driven. But since the days when Roosevelt first tugged at the presidential tether the regulars have learned a wholesome lesson and are far more tractable than they were six years ago. Those who were aware of the meetings between Mr. Taft and Senators Aldrich and Hale at the outset of the last presidential campaign are not disposed to doubt that there was something very like a compact between the three men, the effect of which on the senatorial side was that they would undertake to get enacted into legislation very much that the President wanted and that on the whole they would cooperate heartily to carry out his plans.

Facing the hostile western sentiment

HILONIAN FIRST SHIP FOR WHICH MAKAPUU'S BEACON LIGHT SHINES

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Makapuu Point's new navigation light shone brilliantly shortly after six o'clock last evening when the Matson steamship Hilonian passed abreast of the point, the first vessel to pass the light after it was turned on at dusk last evening. Officers of the steamship say that the light is brilliant and that it can be seen far out at sea. Some of the officers wished that they had not come within sight of the Islands so early because of the opportunity afforded to pick up the light. The light was turned on by Lampist Palmer of the U. S. Engineer's office. The light is to be in charge of John McLaughlin who will arrive today from Nawiliwili, where he has been keeper of the government light. George A. Beasley, first assistant, and George Mansfield, second assistant, were present last night when the switch was turned on and the light flashed its way across twenty-five miles of ocean. The Makapuu light is the result of the experience of the big Pacific Mail liner Manchuria going on the reef at Waimanalo. The vessel went off her course during the night and there being no light at the eastern extremity of Oahu the vessel entered Waimanalo Bay. Efforts were made at once to secure a light for Makapuu Point and it was built under the direction of Captain Otwell and Major Winslow of the United States Engineer Corps. It is one of the finest lights ever installed by the Federal government, the lenses being particularly fine.

Hilonian's Big List.

The Hilonian was in range of the light for only a short time. She arrived in port shortly after 8 o'clock, with quite a list to starboard. She brought many passengers and 1700 tons of cargo. She was overhauled while in San Francisco, laying over one trip and her bearings being new. Captain Fredericksen did not push the vessel along as rapidly as he will when he takes her back to the Coast next Wednesday morning.

Among the returning passengers were George W. Carr, railway mail inspector; Dr. N. B. Emerson, who has been away on leave of absence from his duties as police surgeon; Mrs. Augur, wife of Dr. Augur; Mrs. O. B. Guest, wife of a naval wireless operator; J. W. Bergstrom, who was recently called away to the Northwest on account of an accident to one of his children; Col. Ziegler, commanding the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii.

KALUANUI ROAD MONEY IS READY

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The \$12,500 needed to complete the work on Kaluanui beach road will be available just as soon as the Mayor affixes his signature to the resolution and the legal requirements in regard to publications have been complied with. At last night's meeting the Board of Supervisors passed the resolution, making the appropriation, on third reading, and thus disposed of the matter.

The post hole ordinance did not make its appearance. The legal five publications have not yet been made since the amendment of the ordinance, so the finishing touches must be delayed for a few days.

Payrolls for the road department, both of the city and outside districts, were passed, and other minor routine business was transacted. There were no ordinances up for consideration.

RHEUMATISM THE MOST COMMON CAUSE OF SUFFERING.

Rheumatism causes more pain and suffering than any other disease, for the reason that it is the most common of all ills, and it is certainly gratifying to sufferers to know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm will afford relief, and make rest and sleep possible. In many cases the relief from pain which is at first temporary, has become permanent. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The Wailuku high school, under Principal Caplan, has a larger record of attendance than at any time since the present handsome school building was erected.

thus boldly, the President may be able to demonstrate the claims of some western regulars, that the so-called radicalism there is not formidable and can be tamed by a strong man. By the time the President has penetrated the country in the Mississippi valley and crossed to the Rockies, he will know whether the representations of these western regulars that the radicalism is not formidable was entitled to credence. Whether the western people like him or not they will give him an enthusiastic welcome but after he has gone away the common talk and the newspaper comments will indicate the trend.

If the President succeeds in his course toward the radicals and progressives he is likely to drive a considerable number of men, now voting with the Republicans, over into the Democratic party, where the regulars have long been saying, these men belong. It will make the work of La Follette and Cummins and Bristow more difficult and, in fact, will make it hard for those men to keep out of the Democratic camp. The upshot is likely to be a strengthening of the conservative wing of the Republican party, which would further the division of the two parties into conservative Republicans and progressive, or radical Democrats, which prophets have been asserting would be the ultimate outcome.

The President's readiness for combat, as he journeys across the country, has also been emphasized by his rebuke to Gov. John A. Johnson, of Minnesota. That was immediately taken as an indication of the President's willingness to cross swords with any Democrat looming into prominence as a presidential nominee.

Some weeks ago Governor John A. Johnson, speaking at Seattle, pleaded for a greater recognition of the West in national affairs and for less domination from New England. That was a sop to the hostility to Senator Aldrich, so prevalent in the West. President Taft hit back right hard at Gov. Johnson for encouraging sectionalism, while he championed Senator Aldrich. In asserting that the Pacific Coast and the Rock Mountains were too near the East to afford to antagonize the East and that all sections of the country were bound by common trade interests, the prosperity of the one being indispensable to the prosperity of any other section, the President was enlarging upon sentiments frequently expressed by the Easterners during the long tariff debate.

FLAGS ALL LOOK ALIKE TO TARS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

"Hello one-four-eight! Send up a collection of dictionaries! Yes, this is Joe Cohen talking! Hurry up those canned languages!"

This is the message that came into the Advertiser office over the telephone last night. The office boy was hastily sent flying up the street with Webster, Century and the Encyclopedia Britannica, but soon he was back again. They would not do. Joe must have a German word directory and a Dutch Webster, and must have them at once. A hasty search through the office morgue disclosed the fact that such books were not to be had. In the meantime the telephone was ringing wildly again, and the statesman-impressionist was wildly shrieking for information.

"Say, Advertiser, what does s-c-h-i-t-s-c-h-u mean. I have a couple of fellows up here demanding one and I've offered them everything in the shop without avail. Skatel! Thunder, I thought they wanted a fancy lunch." While the hunt and conversation were in progress, the sporting editor had been sent to the scene. Once, in his younger days, he studied French, and it was thought that he might prove of some service to the gentleman in trouble. He discovered a very much excited bluejacket demanding "skytes." Joe looked blank, the custodian of the pedal wheels was in despair.

"Sy, see if y' can't myke this bloomin' bloke gimme some skytes," was the plaintive request that greeted the s. e.

"What do you want with the bally things!" replied the chronicler of facts, and immediately the face of the troubled bluejacket lighted.

"Sy, mybe y' c'n myke this 'ere bloke understand English. 'Anged if I c'n get anythin' threw 'is bloomin' 'ead."

With the man who wanted "skytes" disposed of, the sporting editor started back to the office, but he was instantly approached by another lad in white and blue.

"Gottes Namen, dieser verdampfer Narr kann gar nichts verstehen. Ich brauche Schlittschuhe und—" but the sporting editor had fled in despair.

Around the human roulette wheel the sailormen of four nations waged desperate though friendly war. Defenders of the Vaterland, champions of Her Majesty Wilhelmina, husky lads of the Royal Navy, and bluejackets owing allegiance to the U. S. N. vied with each other in seeing who could roll the farther when the sprightly wheel got a little too lively for them.

Along Hotel street it looked as though a congress of nations had just disbanded. Half a dozen languages were being spoken, and sailors of four great nations were mingling as brothers, even though their conversation sounded like that on the Tower of Babel. One six-foot bluejacket, in the uniform of Uncle Sam's navy, had taken a five-foot Dutchman in tow. To show his good will he exchanged his diminutive white hat for the enormous inverted vegetable basket which did service as headgear for Queen Wilhelmina's sailor boy. Arm in arm the strangely assorted pair marched up the street.

ANOTHER BIG DEAL IN WAIALEA REAL ESTATE.

Another considerable deal in Waialea real estate has been consummated, the deed being filed for record with the bureau of conveyances yesterday. By the terms of the document the Real Estate Exchange sells to the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Ltd., a number of lots in the Waialea tract. These include lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in block 60; lots 2 to 16 inclusive in block 63, and the whole of block 70. The purchaser pays \$5000 cash and assumes in addition the mortgage of \$2000 on the property.

COOK'S STORY CANNOT BE SHAKEN

NEW YORK, September 22.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, discoverer of the North Pole, gave today an interview at his apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria to thirty-two newspapermen which was pronounced the most remarkable off-hand talk of the kind ever given by a public man.

Dr. Cook emerged triumphant. For two hours Dr. Cook replied to every question. Among his inquirers were men representing the publishers of Peary's story of the discovery of the pole. They were armed with catch questions prepared by a scientist representing the Peary interests.

It was the doubters, the questioners, who quit. Dr. Cook stood the two-hour ordeal without one sign of weariness or worry.

Laughs at Catch Question.

When the catch question was put to Dr. Cook regarding what observations he had made at the pole by the aid of the "North Star," he fell back in his chair and laughed as he responded: "How can the North Star be seen when the sun is shining all the time?" Among the new points made by Dr. Cook were the following:

His observations at the pole were all by means of the sun's altitude.

Harry Whitney has the sextant with which these observations were made.

Dr. Cook never knew Whitney until the latter went out two miles on the ice after Dr. Cook had been sighted by the Eskimos and rescued Dr. Cook, who had been without food for two days. Danes in Greenland knew for three months before the announcement to the world that he had discovered the pole.

No Quarrel With Peary.

Dr. Cook denied any previous quarrel with Peary that might have led to the present feud.

"What were your reasons for asking Whitney, Pritchard and possibly others to maintain secrecy regarding your discovery of the pole?" was the first question.

"I didn't think I was bound to let Peary know anything," Dr. Cook replied. "He can give all of his news. I wished to give all of mine."

"How about Pritchard's knowledge of your discovery?"

"I was surprised that he knew. He must have overheard me talking with Whitney. Pritchard asked me to mail a letter for him. I asked to see the letter. When I found that he had said he had heard me tell Whitney I had found the pole, I insisted that he leave this out. I did it because I wished to be sure of announcing my own discovery."

Still Friendly to Commander.

The further questioning with their answers follow:

Q.—Did you look upon Commander Peary as a friend or as an enemy?

A.—I must say I do not know. I have treated Peary as a friend. Until I know more about the situation I shall continue to do the same.

Q.—Did you ever say anything in Etah that indicated that you feared for your life if he got there?

A.—No.

Q.—Would you be willing to meet Peary in a debate when he gets here?

A.—As far as I am concerned, the Peary incident is closed. Peary is not the dictator of my affairs, and I do not care to say anything further about him.

Q.—What caused you to have such confidence in Whitney that you intrusted your instruments to him?

A.—I knew him by name. Circumstances that arose while I was with him justified my confidence. I gave him the instruments to bring back because I thought they would be less liable to injury on board his vessel than if I took them across glaciers and rough ice-covered country.

Q.—What is your opinion of the story told by the negro Henson of the information he obtained from your two Eskimos?

A.—Well, the Eskimos were bound by me not to tell anyone where they had been. Henson's testimony is entirely founded on hearsay.

Q.—Was your determination of the pole solely by an observation of the sun's altitude, or did you take observations of the pole star twelve hours apart and by the determination of the celestial pole mid-between the two positions prove the accuracy of your position on the terrestrial pole?

A.—How are you going to take an observation of the polar star when you have a continuous sun? There is no night; you cannot have any stars. There is no darkness.

Won't Tell His Figures.

Q.—Will you describe in detail any single observation taken by you at the North Pole, the exact figures of the results and the corrections applied?

A.—Not at this present moment. We will describe every one of them in detail when they go to the University of Copenhagen within two months. After that they will go to everybody that wants to examine them.

Q.—In your original narrative, as published, you said: "The night of April 7 was made notable by the swinging of the sun at midnight over the northern ice. Our observation on April 6 placed the camp in latitude 86.36, longitude 92.4." The astronomers say that in the latitude you mention the midnight sun would have been visible on April 1 and that if you really saw it for the first time on April 7 you must have been 550 miles from the pole, instead of 234, as you supposed. Therefore, to have reached the pole on April 21 you would have had to travel thirty-nine miles daily. What is your explanation of the apparent discrepancy?

A.—In the first place, that indicates the point I have taken—that nobody

TRUST DEED TO RAISE FUNDS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

A deed of trust covering all the property of the Mutual Telephone Company was filed in the bureau of conveyances yesterday morning, the deed being in favor of the Hawaiian Trust Company. The conveyance is to secure the \$250,000 bond issue of the Mutual by which the company proposes to raise funds to carry out its plans of improving and extending its system.

The deed recites the action taken at the meeting of the stockholders on August 31, at which the directors were authorized to borrow the sum of \$250,000, issue 6 per cent. coupon bonds of the Mutual Telephone Company, and execute a mortgage or trust deed on all the property of the company to secure the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds.

Twenty-five thousand dollars, par value of the bonds, it is specified, shall be in the denominations of \$100 each, and the remaining \$225,000 in denomination of \$1000 each.

HOW FAT WOMEN OUGHT TO DRESS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Carl Werntz, president of the Academy of Fine Arts, where young people and women of fashion assemble to learn esthetic principles, today gave the dressmakers in convention here a few pointers on how to dress.

"A fat woman," said Werntz, "should not wear a black skirt and a white shirtwaist." Somebody in the audience appended, "neither should anybody else."

Werntz then softened his dictum with the modification that "unless she sticks a little black bow at her throat and puts on a black hat and long black mitts."

Nobody refuted the esthetic principles here implied and Werntz further devoted himself to the beautification of his women.

"She should pay particular attention to her shoulder seams," he said. "They should be brought up straight and high. By so doing she can add several inches to her apparent height. She should never, on the other hand, go in for broad shouldered effects. She should not wear horizontal yokes, and she should not wear skirts with circular flounces on them, nor anything that tends to give her a three or four storied effect."

Having thus dealt with the fat women, Werntz addressed himself to the needs of the round shouldered woman, the broad hipped woman and the woman with the fat face.

"The only thing in the world that can save this last unfortunate non-conformer to the canons of art," continued Werntz, "is for her to be careful of her hat. She should wear one which, while not too wide, is not yet too narrow—one which turns up somewhat on the sides, but not too much. The woman with broad hips should distract popular attention from them if possible, and if anything can accomplish this, it is a clever trick of drawing the eye to the shoulders. To do this make your shoulders look broad by widening the shoulder seam. If your shoulders are the ones sinning against the canons of arts, divert attention from them by pinning a bow on your hips—or otherwise enlarging them—preferably otherwise."

"The round shouldered woman, if she objects to the simple corrective of standing straight, can simulate erectness by making her hair into a psychic knot, extending backward to approximately the point in space which it would touch if she stood as she should. By this simple device and another one of hauling her shoulder seams as far back as possible and sticking a fluffy jabot on the front of her round shouldered woman can simulate a fair degree of erectness."

Werntz concluded his remarks with the observation that the man who designs a successful dress has a much greater influence on American art than the man who paints a picture to be hung in a gallery where nobody ever goes to see it.

HILO MAN MUST GO HOME TO GET BAIL.

Is a man arrested in Honolulu on a warrant issued by a district magistrate of another county entitled to admission to bail here, or must he go back to the court of the magistrate who issued the warrant? This is the question that was put up to the attorney-general's department yesterday morning. Pat Gleason, of the high sheriff's office, telephoned in that he had a warrant issued by the district magistrate of Hilo for the arrest of a Japanese named Saito, for practicing medicine without a license, and the man's friends wanted to know whether or not he could be bailed out here. The attorney-general's department advised Gleason to take no chances, but see that the man was sent back to Hilo on the Claudine last night.

Saito, it is claimed, has been practicing with another physician who has a license. The authorities will probably go after the other man, too, for allowing the unlicensed doctor to practice with him.

The British cruiser Bedford entered port yesterday morning and moored alongside the Oceanic wharf where she is taking on 1100 tons of coal.

can pronounce judgment on a matter of this kind until they get a complete record. The northern horizon at midnight had been so obscure that we could not tell whether the sun was below the horizon or above it. We were not making observations at midnight. Therefore, this statement is based on the fact that we have said that it was possible to see the sun at midnight of that day. My impression is that we were absolutely unable to see the sun the midnight before that. The horizon was obscured.

Q.—What was the temperature at the point nearest the pole?

A.—Eighty-three degrees Fahrenheit. I found that we suffered less cold when the thermometer was at its lowest point than we did when it was not as cold, but had a heavy wind to contend with.